

EP0328816

Publication Title:

Process for dyeing of waved or relaxed hair.

Abstract:

A process for chemically treating a head of human hair to straighten or wave said hair followed in close proximity by a metal ion catalyzed dyeing step to color said hair without substantial irritation to the scalp.

Data supplied from the esp@cenet database - <http://ep.espacenet.com>

⑫

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

⑲ Application number: **88310817.7**

⑤① Int. Cl.4: **A61K 7/13**

⑳ Date of filing: **16.11.88**

③① Priority: **01.02.88 US 150676**

④③ Date of publication of application:
23.08.89 Bulletin 89/34

⑤④ Designated Contracting States:
BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI NL SE

⑦① Applicant: **Bristol-Myers Company**
345 Park Avenue
New York New York 10154(US)

⑦② Inventor: **Brown, Keith**
59 Douglas Road
New Canaan Connecticut 06840(US)
Inventor: **Iscowitz, Sigmund**
150-25 78th Avenue
Flushing New York 11367(US)
Inventor: **Masoni, Jack**
34 Ridgewood Drive
Betheny Connecticut 06525(US)
Inventor: **Wolfram, Leszek**
666 Westover Road
Stamford Connecticut 06902(US)
Inventor: **Mayer, Alice**
37 Jupiter Road
Bethel Connecticut 06801(US)

⑦③ Representative: **Baillie, Iain Cameron et al**
c/o Ladas & Parry Isartorplatz 5
D-8000 München 2(DE)

⑤④ **Process for dyeing of waved or relaxed hair.**

⑤⑦ A process for chemically treating a head of human hair to straighten or wave said hair followed in close proximity by a metal ion catalyzed dyeing step to color said hair without substantial irritation to the scalp.

EP 0 328 816 A2

PROCESS FOR DYEING OF WAVED OR RELAXED HAIRFIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to the field of hair waving or relaxing processes employing as an additional
5 component catalyzed hair dyeing compositions, which processes are substantially non-irritating to the human scalp.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10

The use of various metal salts to catalyze oxidative reactions is well known. For example Fentons Reagent uses a ferrous ion and hydrogen peroxide as a powerful, and widely accepted oxidant.

It is, therefore, not unexpected that metal ions would increase the rate of oxidative coupling reactions
15 such as those used in permanent hair dyeing. See for example German Patent 2,028,818 and French patent 2,045,991.

It is also known that metal ions increase the rate of auto-oxidative reactions (i.e. air oxidation). One system, which is taught in US Patent #4,004,877, uses a variety of metal ions for this purpose.

Thus, the prior art suggests that a useful increase in dyeing rate can be realized using metal ion
20 catalysis for the type of reactions normally carried out in commercial hair dyeing procedures.

However, no commercial system utilizing this effect is known to the applicants. It is hypothesized that until now there has existed no motivation to utilize a catalyzed reaction for hair dyeing since no advantage other than pure speed could be appreciated.

Accepted and conventional wisdom dictates that hair dyeing should not be carried out in conjunction
25 with hair waving or hair relaxing treatments. Contrary to this, applicants have found that the advantages appreciated through use of metal ion catalysis of hair dyeing systems allow one to perform a metal ion catalyzed dyeing procedure on just treated head of human hair, (e.g. hair which has been chemically straightened or waved). Moreover this can be accomplished without the irritation and soreness that is normally expected to occur under such circumstances.

A recent patent, US 4,630,621, attempts to overcome these problems by incorporating the oxidative
30 dyeing and permanent wave neutralizing steps into a single process to be used after reductive waving. In the practice of this invention, the oxidative dye must be added to the permanent wave neutralizer immediately prior to use, since they are not compatible for even short term storage. While the inventor claims an adequate dyeout from this process in 3-5 minutes, in our hands these times produced a weaker
35 than normal dyeout different from the shade and intensity desired by the consumer, and quite different from that described on the commercial dye product. Times in the order of 15-30 minutes are required to achieve the normal dyeout intensity and shade and these times are sufficient to cause extreme user discomfort and significant hair damage. In contrast, the current invention allows for development of the expected dye intensity and shade in dyeing times of 1-3 minutes with essentially no user discomfort or hair damage. In
40 addition, the method described in the Pontani patent cannot be applied to sequentially dyeing chemically straightened hair, since this method does not involve an oxidative neutralization step.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

45

The present invention is directed to a process for sequentially chemically treating a head of human hair to straighten or wave the hair followed by, in substantially close proximity, the dyeing of the hair using a
50 metal ion catalyzed oxidative hair dyeing composition.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

It has been found that the considerable advantages of increased dyeing rate to be achieved by utilizing

metal ion catalysis of oxidative hair dyeing compositions are primarily useful in areas where more than one cosmetic treatment is to be performed, e.g. straightening or permanent waving in combination with dyeing. These treatments are conventionally carried out separately from dyeing due to the increased possibility of irritation from the dye formulations on an already sensitized scalp. The dyeing step cannot be carried out
 5 before the other treatment step since most hair dyes are reactive to the chemicals used in relaxers and waving products.

Surprisingly, it has been found in actual head testing that there is no increased irritation when the hair is colored with a metal ion catalyzed system immediately after relaxing or waving. The added time required to sufficiently dye the hair is minimal since the increased porosity of the hair and its ability to bind more metal
 10 immediately after such waving or relaxing treatment make it conducive to rapid dyetake. In fact, it has been found that when dyeing treated hair, the catalyst concentration necessary to dye virgin hair can be reduced at least 10-fold. With the correct choice of catalyst, there is no apparent increase in the degree of hair damage.

The broad applicability of the process of the present invention is supported by the fact that all
 15 commercial types of hair relaxers or permanent waving systems can be used with relatively equal advantage. All commercial types of permanent, oxidative dyes can be used.

The following metal ions have been found to be useful to catalyze various oxidative dyes and are effective to various degrees:

Copper (II), Tin (II), Tin (IV), Antimony (III), Iron (II), Silver (I), Nickel (II), Lead (II), Zinc (II), Chromium,
 20 Cobalt, Magnesium, Manganese (II), Aluminum (III), and Titanium (II)

In addition, mixtures of the aforementioned metal ions can also be used to advantage.

Aqueous solutions of soluble salts (acetate, lactate, nitrate, chloride, etc.) are effective however, for cosmetic reasons, it is preferred to have surfactants also present. A fully formulated shampoo is a preferred vehicle for introducing the metal ion catalyst component to the surface of the hair.

25 The metal ion is applied after the relaxing or waving step and can be incorporated in most cases, if desired, into the neutralizing system used for these products. The initial application will preferentially be followed by a rinse to remove unbound metal ions.

The dye to be used is preferentially mixed with peroxide and applied for approximately 5 minutes to the hair. After rinsing off excess dye, the hair can be conditioned as required.

30 It has been found that in order to be effective the metal ion catalyst must be replenished for each subsequent hair treatment cycle.

It has also been found that the concentration of hydrogen peroxide used in the dyeing solution can be reduced significantly from the normal 6% solution which is conventionally employed in commercial hair dyeing systems. It is anticipated that a lower limit of about 1% hydrogen peroxide would still be effective.

35

EXAMPLES

40 While the invention has been described above, the details of the present invention will be better understood by recourse to the following examples:

EXAMPLE I

45

A sample of human hair is chemically straightened using Revlon Realistic brand of commercial relaxer, then rinsed and towel dried. A catalyst containing shampoo having the following formulation (CTFA-approved names are used).

50

55

5

10

15

20

wt./wt.	
0.25%	Manganese chloride
10.00%	Disodium Cocamido MIPA Sulfo-Succinate
0.10%	Methylparaben
0.0008%	D & C Violet #2
0.0009%	FD & C Blue #1
40.4883%	Water
1.0%	PPG-9 diethylammonium chloride
0.20%	Imidazolidinyl urea
0.05%	EDTA
0.20%	Citric acid
0.60%	Sodium chloride
4.50%	Isostearoamphopropionate
2.0%	Quaternium-22
40.0%	Ammonium lauryl sulfate
0.40	Hydrolyzed animal collagen
0.01	Laureth 23
0.20%	Fragrance
100.00%	

is applied to the hair for (1-5) minutes. The hair is then rinsed and towel dried. A commercial oxidation dye product of appropriate shade, mixed as directed, is applied to the hair and allowed to sit for 5 minutes. The hair is again rinsed and towel dried.

25

The hair which was originally curly and about 50% gray is now straight and uniformly colored (to the desired shade). The complete process takes about 40 minutes.

In the following examples the same procedure as in Example I, with the indicated variations in relaxer, catalyst composition and commercial dyeing system, was utilized with the same high degree of success.

30

EXAMPLE II

35

Hair Type: Ethnic untreated dark brown with 20% gray.

Relaxer: Revlon® Realistic Relaxer - Regular

40

2.87%	ZnSO ₄ ·7 H ₂ O (0.1 M)
97.13%	Water
100.00%	

45

Dye: Nice 'n Easy® #111 (Natural Tawny Auburn)

Result: Straight dark brown with auburn highlights

EXAMPLE III

50

Hair type: Ethnic Red dyed hair with gray untreated regrowth

Relaxer: Revlon® Realistic Relaxer - Mild

Catalyst:

55

2.03%	MgCl ₂ ·6 H ₂ O (0.1 M)
97.97%	Water
100.00%	

Dye: Miss Clairol® 56 R (Cinnamon)
 Result: Straight Dark Reddish Brown hair

5

EXAMPLE IV

Hair type: Ethnic untreated salt & pepper hair
 Relaxer: Alberto-Culver® Regular No Lye Hair Relaxer

10 CATALYST:

15

1.44%	ZnSO ₄ ·7 H ₂ O (0.05 M)
1.02%	MgCl ₂ ·6 H ₂ O (0.05 M)
97.54%	Water
100.00%	

Dye: Nice 'n Easy® #122 (Black)
 Result: Straight Black hair

20

EXAMPLE V

25 Hair type: Ethnic untreated salt & pepper hair
 Relaxer: Summit® Creme Relaxer - Regular
 CATALYST:

30

2.87%	ZnSO ₄ ·7 H ₂ O (0.1 M)
1.0%	SLES
0.1%	Methylparaben
0.2%	2-phenoxyethanol
95.83%	Water
100.00%	

35

Dye: Miss Clairol® Creme Formula #52 D (Black Azure)
 Result: Straight Black hair

40

EXAMPLE VI

Hair type: Naturally curly medium brown hair with 50% gray
 45 Relaxer: Summit® Creme Relaxer - Mild
 CATALYST:

50

0.28%	FeSO ₄ ·7 H ₂ O (0.01 M)
0.25%	CuSO ₄ ·5 H ₂ O (0.01 M)
99.47%	Water
100.00%	

Dye: Nice 'n Easy® #118 (Natural Medium Brown)
 55 Result: Straight medium brown hair

EXAMPLE VII

Hair type: Straight light brown hair with 20% gray

Perm: Clairol® Kind to Hair® for Normal Hair

5 CATALYST: Same as Example II

Dye: Same as Example II

Result: Curly Tawny Auburn hair

10

EXAMPLE VIII

Hair type: Straight dyed red hair

Perm: Helene Curtis® Quantum Extra Body Formula Acid perm

15 CATALYST: Same as Example III

Dye: Same as Example III

Result: Curly Dark Reddish Brown hair

20

EXAMPLES IX

Hair type: Straight black salt & pepper hair

Perm: Clairol Kindness® Extra Curly Perm for Natural Hair

25 CATALYST: Same as Example IV

Dye: Same as Example IV

Result: Curly Black hair

30 While the invention has been described with respect to various specific examples and embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited thereto and that it can be variously practiced within the scope of the following claims.

Claims

35

1. A process for straightening or waving a head of human hair which comprises chemically treating said human hair, and substantially immediately thereafter dyeing said hair using a metal ion catalyzed oxidative hair dyeing composition.

40 2. A process for sequentially chemically treating and dyeing a head of human hair according to claim 1 comprising:

contacting said hair with a chemical waving or straightening agent to effect straightening or waving of said hair,

rinsing and towel drying said contacted hair,

45 applying to said rinsed and dried hair a surfactant formulation comprising an effective amount of one or more metal ion containing salts,

rinsing and towel drying said hair,

applying a commercial oxidative dyeing system to said hair,

and finally rinsing and towel drying said hair,

50 all of the above steps being accomplished without substantial time elapsing between steps and without excessive irritation of the scalp.

3. The process of claim 1, wherein the metal ions used to catalyze the oxidative hair dyeing composition are selected from the group consisting of:

Copper (II), Tin (II), Tin (IV), Antimony (III), Iron (II), Silver (I), Nickel (II), Lead (II), Zinc (II), Chromium, Cobalt, Magnesium, Manganese (II), Aluminum (III), and Titanium (II).

55 4. The process of claim 1, wherein the metal ions used to catalyze the oxidative dyeing composition are present as one or more acetate, lactate, nitrate or chloride salts.

5. The process of claim 1, wherein the metal ions used to catalyze the oxidative dyeing composition are applied as a component of a surfactant containing formulation.

6. The process of claim 1, wherein the metal ions used to catalyze the oxidative dyeing composition are applied as a component of a fully formulated shampoo composition.

7. The process of claim 1, wherein the metal ions used to catalyze the oxidative dyeing composition are incorporated into the neutralizing system used in conjunction with the commercial straightening or waving products first applied.

8. The process of claim 1, wherein the oxidative hair dyeing composition applied contains from about 1% to about 6% hydrogen peroxide.

9. The process of claim 1, wherein the oxidative hair dyeing composition applied contains about 1% hydrogen peroxide.

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55